A Test From the Recent Golf Tournament - Scholastic Honors for Women --Constitutional Guarantees as Applied to Women-When Women Pull Together-opening Rochester University to Girls,

While inspecting one of the oldest and most ous colleges, during a recent visit to England, the head master, who was acting as our escort, said: "American women are the eleverest in the world. I am continually taking parties from all countries through these buildings and there are no women among them who can compare with those of the United States in quickness of perception and knowledge of ory Their own men are continually appealing to them for information. Even our English women are far behind them." "Doesn't ver occur to you." we asked, "that the United States is the only nation that permits freedom development to women? Even Great itain, which stands next to America in liberty to both sexes, impedes and restricts women in a thousand ways, while in other countries have practically no opportunity to show what they are capable of. Give them every-where a fair chance and they will surprise the world as much as American women do "We did not think it necessary to tell him that our still have many obstacles to overcome, or liberty has a string tied to it. We nest the to remind our own men of these but we were not willing to expose their s to our English cousins mings to our English cousins, head master's observation was recalled tays ago by an editorial in the Boston ript on the wonderful record made this

eript on the wonderful record made this by our women golf players, which i by saying. "In fact the women of this ry have really improved faster than the Especial reference was made to golf, the statement holds good all along the There is no class of people anywhere can show such progress during the past y-flve years as has been made by the most the Inited States. This is not better ability than those which preceded at simply and solely because nowadays of are given a chance. Suppose, for reater ability than those which preceded it simply and solely because nowadays on are given a chance. Suppose, for nee, prejudice had said to them, "You sold competent to play golf and therefore shall not attempt it," and when they indupen a trial, suppose inferior links and toomet possible equipment had been furded them, would Miss Hoyt and Miss Gristand the other champions have won their in remarkable place in the game?

I this is exactly what has been done in the women who wished to show their possible on mental athleties. For centures it been read that the brain power of women was y inferior to that of man and she was trarily deprived of all chance to prove alsity of this statement. Then a few inferiors were ostablished, and the obstructions were established, and the obstruction of the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. This has been the situation for only a sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. This has been the situation for only a sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. This has been the situation for only a sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. This has been the situation for only a sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. This has been the situation for only a sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the great universities were opened the intellectual opportunities became it. Then a few inferior in the form and the immense amount of labor performed by them at home in order to furnish supplies to the troops. Let these things be power declare that women who never smelled power declare that women who never smelled power declare that women who never smelled power declare that the minimal was sequal to the masculine mind. At last, ever, the

ppa. Of the honor students ad of the department ast meeting of the he Advancement of the strongest papers were passed the doctor's loud by the faculty versity of Halle has conferred upon one Smith Lewis of Cambridge the doctor of philosophy and muster of its, homers russ, for her service to all and Oriental science. The ancient y of St. Andrews has conferred the

il to the men. A woman was

ances as the above might be multieffect upon the homes, the schools, the churches in general of the influence of any action after generation of educated, self-controlled, free and independent womanhood cannot be put into words. As yet it exarcely can be conceived. Those who believe that even one more generation will pass before this tremendous force impresses itself upon affairs of State are slow to comprehend the unnistakable, the inevitable fact that women cannot much longer fail to recognize wherein lies the real source of power. And when the awakening comes—the inside wall will be levelled which leads to the imperial palace. levelled which leads to the imperial palace.

President McKinley is entirely right when he says in his letter of acceptance: "There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the Constitutional guarantees to the

was anting to complete two sets of the old publication, one of which is somethy year in his lotter of acceptance. There is a to extend the Constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines while their millification. These Constitutional guarantees have been even millied leaves in respect to some by the constitutional guarantees have been even millied leaves in respect to some by the constitutional guarantees have been even millied leaves in respect to some by the constitutional guarantees have been even million that a potent from any of them. If our constitution does not guarantee to the human control of the constitution of some guarantees have been even in the leavest from any of them. If our constitution does not guarantee to the human control of the constitution of the government, which is a subject to the control of the c

frustrate, so far as possible, the work of Susan frustrate, so far as possible, the work of Susan B. Anthony, while enjoying to the utmost the privileges she was largely instrumental in securing for them by going from door to door, petition in hand, and canvassing the whole State many times over, to obtain better laws for women. She has circulated thousands of petitions in the past fifty years, and during all this time has had practically to beg the funds to carry on her work. And there is not a woman living who hates to ask people to sign a petition or subscribe money any worse than she does. Now, bearing the weight of more than so years, she has been again carrying her petition from door to door—this woman whom a whole nation so recently has united in paying honor. To earn the ingratitude of the women of the tuture? Possibly, but she never asks this question.

that the university of her own city of Rochester, N. Y., should close its doors to girls. Two years ago the trustees announced that if the years ago the trustees announced that if the women would raise \$100,000 girls should be admitted. When this was seen to be hopeless the board decided that if \$50,000 was guaranteed by Sept. 8, 1900, they might enter, but after that date the original sum would be required. Miss Anthony was vitally interested in this matter, but the committee of ladies formed to raise this money felt that she ought to be spared this burden, so another popular and efficient woman was made chairman. Miss Anthony went quietly ameng her personal friends and secured several thousand dellars, cooperating meanwhile in every possible way with the committee, but on last Friday they gave up in despair. They had walked the streets through all the hot summer and gathered in every available penny, but they worked.

on last Friday they gave up in despair. They had walked the streets through all the hot summer and gathered in every available penny, but they were still \$8,000 short and only twenty-four hours left.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Says:
"Then something happened Susan B Anthony threw herself into the brench Single banded she met the situation and in one die

"Then something happened Susan B Anthony threw herself into the breach Single handed she met the situation and in one day she raised the \$8,000 in money and guarantees, a wonderful tribute to her personal influence Had it not been for her indemitable will and courage the whole project would have tallen through. Miss Anthony herself has little to saviabout her achievement. She seems far more delighted that co-education has been secured than proud of her part in obtaining this result. There is a suspicion in the minds of Miss Anthony's friends that she pledged a portion of her own slender personal means in order to complete the necessary amount. She is quite capable of giving all she possesses rather than have the girls of her own city and vicinity in all the coming years deprived of this opportunity for a university education.

if she knew they were to be sacrificed in battle. But if wars must come, and perhaps in our present stage of evolution they are sometimes unavoidable, then women demand the right to some authority in the commissary department and the hospitals and to some representation among the physicians and nurses. Women are in rebellion against having to remain silent and passive in all the preliminary stages which lead up to a declaration of war. They are sick unto death of the endless twaddle about the blessed privilege of being allowed to lay the fathers, husbands and sons on the altar of their country. They are tired of a life of spinsterhood because they oung men fill soldiers graves; desperately tired of remaining at home alone, doing the work of both man and woman, raising the fatherless children and paying war taxes without any representation in government. Women are getting very tired of a great many things, and of nothing so much as of being fed on sentiment when they are starving for institute. being fed on sentiment when they are stary

ing for justice Chairman Hanna says "there are to be fiddles or barbecues or any kind of freak features in this campaign, but it is to be conducted in a quiet, vigorous and disnified menner. The country is to be congratulated. Women also are among the "freak featured". also are among the "freak features" who be barred out, but in putting the politic vass on a high and respectable plane Mr paring the way and making the path easy seir future participation. Give him a

or their future participation. Give him a vote of thanks.

The new National party has adopted the Goddess of Liberty as their emblem. That is a bright idea, to put a woman at the head of their ticket.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

YALE LIBRARY SECURES A PRIZE. Bound Volume of Perhaps the Oldest Political Newspaper.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15 .- There was placed in the racks of the Yale University Library Topper and heimed what to him is change?

Topper and heimed what to him is dress?

The fever passed him, but the rifles are. political newspaper, a relic for which the British Museum would pay a large price. The book is a bound volume of Mercurius Politicus, a paper published in London in 1658-9. This particular volume was lost in 1762. Since then the great librarians of the world have been hunting for it, as it happened to be the only copy that was wanting to complete two sets of the old publication, one of which is owned by Yale University and the other by the British Museum in London.

A short time ago James Terry of New Haven

## POEMS WORTH READING.

The Fiddlin' Murphy. Faith, I'm goin' to the party down at Casey's, Where they'il have the bottles poppin' by the score An' sweetmeats from a dago named Morasy's That'll make you no more alsy than before. But 'tis not the sweets that lure me to the party

I'm goin' fleet o' foot an' feelin' hearty. For Murphy's goin' to fiddle for the dance. Whin I hear 'Tim Murphy's addle, Sure, me heart cracks up the middle, Lettin' all me thoughts go out beneath the moon Till I'm back in ould Kilkenny Widout nary pang nor penny,

Nor all the foamin' liquors brewed in France.

An' me feet a trip trip trippin' to the tune. "Tis the queerest feelin' comes to ye entirely, Whin he draws that bow o' his across the string; Ye'll be thinkin' o' yer poor dead grandad direly. But at that sound ye'll give yer leg a fling. An' ye'll dance and dance agin, till the day comes

In streaks o' gold at windy an' at door, An' Tim too drunk to fiddle any more. For it's bottle after bottle That he pours into his throttle Till he doesn't know a candle from the moon.

Och, he's no more good, is Murphy

Than a bit o' peat that's turfy. But he keeps ; e trip-trip-trippin' to the tune. I belave if Tim should pass away to glory An' wint marchin' up to Peter at the gate. He wouldn't have to tell the saint his story, He wouldn't have a minute for to wait Ye're a helpiess boy," sez Peter: "ye're a clown, sir Ye need lookin' after sadly. Stip in sharp, In place o' that ould hat flat take this crown, sir,

In place o' that ould findle take this harp!" Thin the Blessed would come 'round him, I don't think that would astound him, No, he'd sit and twang his harp, the gay gosoon An' before they could be knowin' Sure the angels would be goin'

Wid their feet a trip-trip-trippin' to the tune. ROBERT GILBERT WELSE. Unpublished Poem of Goethe.

From the Critic. DER REICHE MANN. (From an unpublished manuscript.) (From an upublished manuscript leb bin ein reicher Mann; ich habe Das göttliche Geschenk, die Gabe Mit Wenigem begnügt zu sein: Der Freume viel, ein gut Gewissen, Ein Mädehen willig mich zu küssen, Und täglich eine Flasche Wein. JOHANN WOLFGANG GORTHE

A MAN OF MEANS. I am a man of means, possessing God's richest gift, earth's rarest cleasing— Content to call but fittle mine: Some friends; a conscience rightly laden; With you to fondly kiss me, maiden; And for each day a jug of wine. (Translated by GEORGE SEIBELL)

In the Blossoms and the Breeze.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The fields will soon be ready for the reapers: Let I'd ruther be a-loafin' where the coolin' shadders On the green banks of a river-jest a-takin' of my Only jest a brother to the blossoms an' the

Warn't never fond o' reapin'; -ruther hear the reapers sing
From 'crost the woods an' medders where the honeysuckies swing;
It jest runs in the family for me to take my
ease; Fer I wuz born a brother to the blossoms an' the

The world has lots o' tollers that love the tollin Fer tome wur born to toll, an' some to dream, is what I say!
An' though work's more profitabler, it kivers too much ground
When it jest runs in the family fer folks to loaf around!

The War Correspondent. From the Newfoundland Magazine. No more for him the dust along the street, The cry of newsboys and the traffic's dia. The joy of balanced prose—the work well done Rap at his door—another cries "come in."

Another, who will write as well as he,
Another, who perchance knows not his name,
But fills the well-worn chair with boyish pride
And dreams the same old dreams of Work and

No more for him the grind—slow word on word, His paper prints his name, and then forgeta. He showed rare promise and he laughed at fear—"He sent his news—a truce to vain regrets."

No more for him the saidle and the spur, The maddened ride, the hardship, and the fun. He saw great deeds, he earned his little pay, Death Jerked his bridle when the march was done

God rest him! and his paper goes to press

The Noise of the Streets. From the Chicago Times Herald. O the rattle and the roar and the bang
In the street!
O the jumble and the rumble and the clang—
And the feet—
The feet and Iron shoes that go tramping up and

down.

Never ceasing, never still in the never sleeping town! O the late and early pounding in the shop!
Do the arms that wield the hammers never stop—
Never, never cease to fall
On the hear.

On the bars,
Hard and soft and great and small!
An. the cars—
Othe rumbling cars that go
In and out and to and fro,
With their pumng and their bumping and their And their smashing and collapsing and upset-

O the troubles of the engines with the long
Trains they draw!
O the ringing of the anvils and the song
Of the saw!
O the never ending ratile and the never ceasing roar.
What a story they keep telling—keep repeating o'er

and o'er—
What a story of strong arms!
What a tale of busy hands!
What a romanc- reaching out
To the farthest foreign lands!
What a story of glad nearts and of faces that are
bright!
What a story of the thanks that go up to God at
night!

bright!
What a story of the thanks that go up to God at night!
Hear the anvil where the red
Rod is laid,
Singing: "Bread, bread, bread
For the maid—
Por the maid and for the boy, and for the wife!"
Singing: "Joy, joy, joy!" Shouting: "Life, life,

And the song the saw is singing And the song the saw is singing is another song of hope.
And a song of joy is ringing.
Through the creaking of the ropel And the feet.
With their never ceasing clatter.
In the street;

In the street;
They are going, soon or late,
Unto rest somewhere beyond—
Leading on to those that walt—
Wait with anxious eyes and fond—
Where the shouting children play around the doors,
Where the crowing bables creep upon the floors!
O the feet go on and on and the ratti-never stops,
And a flood of sound is poured from a thousand busy
shops.

shops.
And through all the roar and banging
I can hear
Rising o'er the busy c'anging.
Sweet and clear.
A song of thanks to Heaven for the work there is
to do, For the hands there are to do it and the joy it's lead-

> The Shirt-Waist Peril. From the Washington Evening Star.

A man stood sadly thinking
As he ne'er had thought before,
And his heavy heart keet in king
As he scanned the dry goods store
Where men's shirt walsts were suspended.
He exclaimed, in tones perplexed,
"How will this strange tale be ended?
What is going to happen next? "Will our wives go earn the money And disturb our sweet repose
With remarks passed out as 'funny'
On their husbands' Easter clothes?
Will they scan the ledger sadly,
And with accents wondrous wise
Say. Affairs are going badly;
Dear, you must economize?

"Will our lowing spouses quote us And declare at Sabbath dawn That we go to chure. to notice What the otter men have on? Of all folbles ever statted, By this one we most are vexed, And we ask it, timid-hearted, "What is going to happen next?"

From the Beston Transcript.

In thy folds his pen he'll hide.
Thou shalt know what he replied
To the damsel far away.
In his jovial, hearty way. Keep his s-creis; never tell How he words the fond farewell. Be she first or second hand, Light or dark, fair-skinned or tanned,

Little midget, be content, What he said he never meant CATHERINE CORNISE. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The longest honest word in the English language is "disproportionableness," twenty-one letters. The longest word in the English language is (or was) "Disestablishmentarianism." The word was coined by William E. Gladstone.

CHARLES H. WHITE.

In your answers to correspondents last Sunday you err in saying that an Austrian leaving his country when 17 years old and becoming a citizen here can, on returning to Austria, be molested, &c. This may be the case with Germany, but our treaty with Austria distinctly protects such cases as you mention. While I was serving four years as Consul-General in Vienna, many such cases came up, and former Austrian subjects were bothered on their arrival in their native village, where the Austrian officials did not know of the existing treaty, but on their appeal to the Consul-General they were invariably released and troubled no further.

Will you kindly explain the method of acquiring claims in the Klowa and Comanche strip or reserva-tion soon to be opened to settlement, the best point to start from in trying to secure a desirable claim, the outfit necessary, and the probable date on which the strip will be opened to settlers? W. S. G. No instructions for opening these lands have yet been issued; the act opening them was passed on

June 6 last, and no entry can be made until six months after the homesteads have been allotted to the Indians. We cannot suggest the best spot to start from; that point will depend on how the Indian allotments are distributed. The general rules are those already existing, as to bounds of claim, entry and completion &c. There is not going to be a go-as-you-please rush. as when Oklahoma was opened. The Commissioner of the General Land Office will afford information. Was there ever a law in this country that prohibited the Chinese or Japanese from becoming citizens? Is such a law in effect now? NEWARK.

The original naturalization law permitted Chines and Japanese to become citizens: after negro emancipation, the law was extended to naturalize persons of African descent: a Western court decided that this amendment limited the act to whites and blacks, excluding Chinese and Japanese as yellow persons. The decision still holds, and is the law.

Can you inform me whether the Persian Monarch of the old Monarch Line and later of the Wilson Hill Line was ever converted into a salling vessel? If so, how is she rigged' square or fore or aft! What trade is she now in? Are there any larger sailing boats in the world than she would be? I believe she is the boat that brought over Jumbo, the big elephant, from the London Zoological Gardens. Am I correct?

The Persian Monarch's name disappeared from

the record in 1894-5, when the vessel was wrecked. The hull was saved, repaired and turned into the four-masted ship May Flint, which was sunk last week in San Francisco Bay by colliding with the U. S. S. Iowa. She was one of the largest sailing ships affoat; she brought Jumbo to this country in

Why did the United States pay to Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands when she already had them?

G. E. W. The money was paid to avoid trouble. The Commissioners of the United States and of Spain were

deadlocked over the question of the disposition of the Philippines, and the controversy lasted several days. Finally the American Commissioners offered \$20,000. 000, "as a lump sum to cover all expenditures of Spain for betterments."

A child was born in March, 1831, on a Wednesday It was the 10th, 11th or 12th. Which date is right? DAVID WARK. None of them; the Wednesdays in March, 1831, came on the 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th of the month.

Did Company C of the Fourteenth Infantry return from the Philippines, and if so where are they sta-tioned at present? The First Battalion of the Fourteenth came home some months ago; C Company is in this battalion, and is stationed now at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Where can I find Lincoln's "Gettysburg Oration" Here it is, from Nicolay and Hay's "Lincoln:"

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedi cated to the great task remaining before us-that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these that government of the people, by the people, for the | The Chinese have long looked to Russia for people, shall not perish from the earth.

Would you please state the original name of the husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
RHADER.

to be William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts Bartlett; and now it is William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett

In the "People's Cyclopedia" on James Monroe it states that his promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine he declared the American policy of "neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the Old World to interfere with the Affairs of the New," &c. Is the first part of this statement correct?

Monroe did not use these words. The Monroe Doctrine is contained in these words of the Presi-Doctrine is contained in these words of the President's message of Dec. 2, 1823;

"We owe it, therefore, to candor . . . to de clare that we should consider any attempt on their part (that of the European Powers) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dan gerous to our peace and safety." In his last annual message, Dec. 7, 1824, President Monroe said: "Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments or in the causes which produce them. • • But in regard to our neighbors the Situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns

1. When was the last six day footrace held in Madison Square Garden? 2. What is Jack Howard's of Bradford, England, record for the running broad jump and was it jumped from a spring board or not?

A. J. D. 1. May 5 to 11, 1889. 2. Howard cleared 29 feet

7 inches at Chester racecourse, England, May 8, 1854, using five-pound weights. He took off from a solid block of wood, I foot wide, 2 feet long, 3 inches thick, wedge shaped and raised 4 inches in front,

Probably your correspondent. "J. W. McC.," who inquires about "Woman is to man what the string is to the bow," refers to the opening lines of Longfellow's "Hiawatha's Wooing." They are.

"As unto the bow the cord is, So unto the man is woman:
Though she bends him, she obeys him, Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other."

A. I. C.

A number of other friends make the same suggesson. We thank them all.

tion. We thank them all.

J. C. L. B. can find the Fiev. M. J. McHale's "Songs of Freedom" in the Catholic book stores in Barclay street. Father McHale died in New York, Aug. 8, 1587. The poems of Richard Dalton Williams C'Shamrock') were printed in Dublin, Ireland, a few years ago, and can be secured through a bookseller. Williams was born in County Tipperary in 1821 or 1822 and came to the United States in 1851. One of his hallads had a wide popularity during the Civil War. He died of consumption at Thibodeaux, La., July 5, 1862, and soon after some Irish-American soldiers errected a monument over his grave. T. A. W. Richard D'Alton Williams was born about 1822 in the County Tipperary, Ireland. His father was Count D'Alton and his mother was Mary Williams. He was one of the leaders of the "New Ireland" party and wrote for the Nation over the signature of "Shamrock." He was affested in 1848, but was acquitted. Besides the Not on Williams wrote for the Irishman, Irish Tribune and Dutty's Irish Catholic Magazine. He came to America in 1851, and became professor of rhetoric at Springhill College, Alabama. He removed to Thibodeaux, in Louisiana, in 1861, and died there in 1862 or 1864. A company of a Maine regiment stationed there erected a incomment over his grave. The first collected edition of his poems was issued from the Nation office. An 18-mo, edition is now in print F. H.

J. A. S.-In 1876 Thanksgiving fell on Nov. 30. H. A. B .- THE SUN has no connection of any kind with the Associated Press.

State Survey it is barely possible that we should send to the State Survey for it. F. A. B. - The first issue of THE SUN was dated

Sept. 3, 1835. There have been two facsimile

copies issued - in 1868 and 1883. Edward Ryan - The Fourth of July, though observed as a holiday in all the States, is not a national holiday. That is, it is observed by all the States under

State laws only, and not under a national law. Reader - You will have to consult the files of the London papers or walt for the publication in book form of the war correspondents' articles from South Africa to find a connected account of Brabant's advance on Bloemfontein.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF ASIA.

The long-expected book of Prince Uchtomski on Asia has just been published in St. Petersburg. The distinguished author has long been identified with large enterprises in Asia and is regarded in his own country as one of the best authorities on that continent and its peoples. Prince Uchtomski is the editor of the Pieterburskia Viedomosti (St. Petersburg News]. When the project of building branch lines from the Trans-Siberian Railroad across Manchuria to Vladivostok and Port Arthur was ready for constructive operations he was chosen President of the proposed railroad, which is known as the East Chinese Railroad and it was rapidly building under his supervision when the work was interrupted by the outbreak of the recent hostilities. He is also President of the Board of Directors of the Russia-Chinese Bank, two or three branches of which he recently established in Manchuria His book is entirely devoted to the relations f Russia and the rest of Europe with the Far East, and it is being welcomed by most of the and faithful exposition of Asiatic questions from the Russian point of view. Some of the Prince's ideas will impress Western readers as quite original; and as one of the spokesmen of his countrymen, it will be interesting to

the relations of Russia with the Asiatic world. Prince Uchtomski asserts that the Wester nations are inherently incapable of coming into intimate relations with the peoples of Asia. The English have produced a vast literature devoted to India and have gone to and fro among the millions there for many years; but in all their intercourse with the East Indians whom they govern they have never touched their souls nor met them on the ground of a single idea or sentiment held in common between them. Their relations with the natives are of the official, cut and dried, sharply defined sort. The same description applies to the relations of France, the Netherlands, Portugal and other peoples of Western Europe with the natives of the Orient. The more the West comes into contact with the East the deeper and wider yawns the gulf between them.

summarize the bases upon which he grounds

On the other hand, in Russian Central Asia or wherever Russia advances, there is no misunderstanding between the conqueror and the conquered, for a common national life palpitates through all like a spring of fresh water The Asian whom Russia assimilates is a brother by blood, tradition and ideas. "In our advance through Asia," says the Prince, "we have only come closer to that which was always ours." He admits that there are confusion and lack of system in the government of the Russian possessions; but if there be seeming chaos it applies to the whole mass of people who are blending into a single body politic, while the superior administrative faculty which the English exhibit in their Asian possessions applies to two distinct classes, the conquerors and the conquered. The blood relationship which some scientific men have tried to estabish, by a process of complicated reasoning, between the Anglo-Saxon races and the Aryans of India is merely a sentimental fiction; but the historical and ethnological ties that unite the Russian nation, a mixture of many Asian peoples as it is, with the Irano-Turanians and the Indian races from the Caspian Sea to the Ganges and Deccan are absolute truth. He speaks of the cultural peculiarities of Brahmanism. Buddhism, Islam and the teachings of Confucius as utterly dissimilar from those of Western nations and points out their resemblances to those in Russia with its variety of

creeds and nationalities. It is to the interest of Russia that the Western newcomers should no longer disturb the peace in Asia. Russia neither asks for nor desires any further political changes. But Asia should not be made to suffer more intensely from the hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and | vast differences that separate it from Western peoples. The Asiatic organizations, centuries old, must be no further disturbed. The policies of France, Holland and particularly of England have no humanitarian aims. Burma, Cambodia and Annam have been the last to fall, China alone remains independent on the mainland. Should Western Europe, and England in particular, overcome and permanently control hina, politically decayed and economically young as that country is, the Empire would be dead shall not have died in vain-that this nation. | quickly transformed into a second India, richer under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and | and far easier to exploit than the peninsula. moral support, unselfish help and an alliand for mutual interest.

Russia quietly and slowly fortified hersely along the northern steppes and deserts, in view of the events that are now occurring. "Whoever," says the author, "thoroughly studies the existing conditions along our frontiers in Asia will observe that our own peasantry there breathe in the ideas and faiths of the East. This is one of many facts showing that while Western Europe has given us mental culture and ideas of material progress, it has scarcely touched our inner life. Beyond the Caspian and Baikal seas and the Altai Mountains it is almost impossible, to-day, to find any clearly defined differentiation between the phases of Russian and Asiatic life. There is scarcely any difference between Siberian life on one side of the frontier and Chinese life on the other.

"Eastern peoples understand and appreciate this similarity in race and soul. They are impressed by the quiet and deeply conservative ideas of the Russians and turn with aversion from the materialism of the West. Asiatics believe that Western Europe cares for little else than material progress. Few Western Europeans have any conception of the real import of Russia's slow advance for decades across Asia. They do not realize yet that we have been blending with the Asiatics on the ground of similarity of ideas and feeling; and his accord between our people and those of Asia on the most vital question makes it extremely easy for us to deal with them."

Here are two illustrations, among many which the Prince gives of this accord: "The Asiatics believe thoroughly in the principle of the absolute monarchy. We prize the absolute monarchy as the dearest of our treasures, and the peoples of Asia have the same reverence for this idea. They believe it is the absolute monarchy that has given us our unconquered strength and they are right: for without it Western Europe, with its physical superiority, might easily have dismembered and disarmed us as it did the Western Slavs. Then again, we see striking resemblances in character and disposition between even the lower classes of China and Japan and the Russian peasantry. much as they differ in racial origin and in physical appearance. No such resemblances can be detected between the peasantry of Western Europe and the lower classes of the Orient. The hordes of Asia time and again poured into Russia and overwheimed it. They devasated, renovated and finally transformed the land that is now our home into a condition that was somewhat akin to the present state of Fersia Turkestan, India and China. Uron that basis the Russian nation arose. Western ideas have helped our material progress, but at bottom in our inner lives and souls and impulses we are what might be expected from our ancestry. We are true Asiatics to-day. Under the materialistic influence of Western civilization Russia is rapidly becoming a renovated Eastern world with which not only our nearest Asia; neighbors but also China and India have more bonds and sympathies in common than with colonizers of any other type. It is possible that a most enlished antion will yet arise in Eastern Asia. If so, Russia cal appearance. No such resemblances can It is possible that a most entarrial flats will yet arise in Eastern Asia. If so, Russia must be the chief agent in this work of progress. Russia alone can save China from the foreign yoke that means her destruction. The Russians inherited from their ancestors a special mission as leaders in the East and others must not attempt to usurp this place.

Among the smaller animals several are so sensitive to changes from heat to cold, from dry to moist, that they foretell these changes some time in advance. One of these, the tree frog, is time in advance. One of these, the tree frog, is used at this day in Germany as a barometer. It is placed in a tail bottle with a little wooden ladders. The steps of the ladder mark, as it were, the degrees. The frog always goes up toward the top in fine weather and lower down at the approach of bad weather.

The leech kept in a bottle of water also makes a good barometer, indicating what sort of weather is coming in the next twenty-four hours, according as it remains at the bottom or at the top of the water or moves uneasily about.

DE REGNIER ON AMERICA.

All Our Cities and Towns Are Ugly-Our Railroad Accommodations Wretched! Travelling impressions, like figures, are "mercenaries that can be taken into any ser-

vice," and, as the wide world wags, the opportunities to pick out the good and the bad features in every land present only the embarrasement of the choice. That choice, unfortunately, is seldom made with sound judgment and good taste. And here we must put upon the stand M. Henri de Régnier, the poet who in this country recently delivered some interesting lectures to our college students. In the Gaulois he prints some queer criticisms of America and things American. The death of Mr. C. P. fluntington, the multi-millionaire, gave M. de Régnier this golden opportunity. "From nothing," he says, "he obtained something

which in America is everything-riches. "America is proud of her rich men because they are a sort of national product, the visible evidence of common effort. In a country whose ideal is money the possession of it in press and public in his country as a thorough | great amounts is almost a dignity or at least an example and an encouragement. Germany glories in Goethe or in Wagner, Italy in Michael Angelo or in Dante, while France has many selections in the domain of genius where the spirit of the race can be honored America follows in the same line; but she knows very well that the few great artists she produced are only hers by accident. Consequently her national pride turns to those who best represent her veritable aspirations, to her mighty men of money. To them alone she renders her most sincere homage.

"When a stranger crosses the Atlantic one of the first pleasures that Americans promise him is that of being able to travel immense distances in perfect comfort. 'Railroad travelling in America, 'they say, 'has none of the inconventences that it presents in Europe. . You are not shut up in a wagon without air and without room. You can sleep as you would in your own bedroom. You can eat and smoke in comfort and enjoy every luxury. Our enormous loco motives will bring you rapidly across the plains of the Union and over the mountains. You will travel from the lakes to the forests, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and enjoy the chang-

motives will bring you rapidly across the plains of the Union and over the mountains. You will travel from the lakes to the forests, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and enjoy the changing scenery and climates.

"It was after just such promises that I twice crossed the American continent on different railroad lines. Certainly American scenery is not without its beauties. One feels in its interminable plains and in its vast prairies all the charms of monotony. Even the solitude of the sandy deserts of Arlzona is not without its grandeur. The mirage enables you to run parallel with an imaginary lake which appears distant and fugitive through the innumerable bushy trunks of the virgin cactus. The violet-colored mountains close the horizon. The pines of California and the green oaks of Louisiana are noble trees. The yellow waters of the Mississippi rush along, strong and powerful. The great Salt Lake is blue and gray. Lake Michigan displays its ever varying waves. Surely that country formerly must have been grand and beautiful, when the rivers, the savannas, the forests and the lakes had sole possession of it. So it is wherever one sees it in its primitive solitude. But the towns have spoiled it. The towns are the ugly, disfiguring spots of America, and they are multiplying from day to day. Some of them, only ten years old, have become immense. The extraordinary Chicago is an example of these sudden and wondrous growths. It dates from yesterday, and already it seems eternal. It is the Rome of busdiness, just as New York is the Carthage. Nothing can be uglier than New York or Chicago, because they have not that provisional air which makes us forgive our European cities their docks and their factories. But in New York and Chicago the docks and the factories constitute the cities proper, with the smoke, the noise, the mathedical numbering of the streets and the division by souares of the sunce they have not the little village. Go from the East to the West and you will find this same condition always in evidence, the

with only eight persons at most, is far more comfortable. There you have to deal with your travelling companions only. But on American trains you have the entire crowu of travellers for companions. That lasts four or five days; and toward the end of the journey the nigger waiter is bound to become quite familiar with you, if you are weak enough not to treat him in the American fashion, that is to say, very rudely.

"Of course there is a parry for all this misery. It consists in hiring a sort of cabin car where a rich man can be alone or take with him the ever faithful vis-a-vis of riches, ennui."

M. de Régnier is a very nice gentleman, and although he seems to be in a hurry, we will tell him al little story, the moral of which must be left to his own keen perception. Once upon a time there—as an English traveller. He came to this country remained here a whole week and then returned to England with an American friend. Landing on the docks of Liverpool, he tapped his Yaukee chum on the shoulder, pointed proudly to the heavens and exclaimed triumphantly: "Here you will find none of your damned blue skies!"

TASTE OF CITY PRUIT. Causes of the Lack of Flavor of Which Some

People Complain. Everywhere about this great fruit-eating city the comparative tastelessness of some of the fruits which in the memory were among the most luscious of former time is deplored nowadays by men, wemen and children alike that is if the children have had the good fortune to eat fruit where it is grown for home consumption. Some complaints of the disappearance from city markets of the "fruit that had a taste" and some speculations as to the reason that what is offered no longer is of the tasteful variety have appeared from time to time in THE SUN.

According to some growers of fruit these writers have not hit upon the real reason why the character of the fruits in the city markets has so greatly changed. It used to be said by New Yorkers who ate shad in other places that there was no shad to equal those taken from the North River, Just as Baltimoreans would assure their friends from other parts of the country that they must come to Maryland to enjoy terrapin, and Philadelphians spoke ever of the superiority of Shrewsbury oysters. ever of the superiority of Shrewsbury cyst. The philosophic reached the conclusion these various statements merely meant that several gustatory delights mentioned were to best enjoyed nearest the habitat of each; must be eaten near where they are grown to their excellence properly appreciated, and the enlarging city has put the fruit belt far away for the markets to get the fruit its freshness. But the fruit growers say these men have not arrived at the real expla

the enlarging city has put the fruit belt too far away for the markets to get the fruit in all its freshness. But the fruit growers say that these men have not arrived at the real explanation of the matter.

The growers point out that the city patrons demand of fruiterers not only fruit that is perfectly sound but that also looks well. To supply the city demand fruit must be shipped here from considerable distances. The prime requisite, therefore, is for fruit that will stand transportation and reach the city market sound and in a shape attractive to the eye. The effort of growers, therefore, has been to produce fruit of good keeping qualities. This has necessitated getting a fruit of firmness of the texture and firmness of skin. These qualities have been cultivated, with the result of the production of fruit of a somewhat coarse pulp and thick coating. In reaches this is the more readily noticeable, but it is true also of apples and rears. Strawberries as raised for the city markets have suffered in the same way. As loveapples, tomatoes might be classed with the fruits, and no vegetable has suffered as tomatoes have suffered from the same causes as those that have produced the all but tasteless peach. Many farmers in the garden belt of New York, not large fruit growers, but the men who used to send the produce of their orchards to town, no longer make an effort to sell their fruit to buyers for the city, since they cannot get good prices for fruits, which though superior in flavor will not keep in condition long enough to meet the demands of the city marketmen. It is the fruit of good keeping qualities that the city markets demand. The city purveyors are not willing, and probably it is true that they are not commercially able, to stand the losses entailed in the handling of the delicate varieties of fruit which are so quickly perishable.

Such is the explanation advanced by some growers of fruit, at any rate for the disappearance of "the fruit that had a taste" from the markets of New York city.

STANDING OF THE CITIES.

Even Growth of Population in the Last Ten Years Shown by the Census.

Whatever expectations there may have been of radical changes, the fact is now evident that this year's Federal census, unlike any of the preceding ones, shows an almost uniform increase in the population of American cities and very little change in the relative position of one city to another, compared with the

enumeration of ten years ago. Between 1880 and 1890 there were many striking changes in the position of American cities as to population. Chicago rose from fourth to second place. Philadelphia fell from second to third. St. Louis and Boston changed places. Boston being the more populous city of the two in 1880 and St. Louis the more populous in 1800. During the decade, Cleveland rose from eleventh to tenth place, Buffalo from thirteenth to eleventh, Detroit from eighteenth to fifteenth, Minneapolis, the most surprising change of all, from thirty-eighth to eighteenth. St. Paul rose from the forty-fifth place among American cities to the twenty-third: Denver from fiftieth to twenty-seventh. On the other hand, Charleston, S. C., fell from thirty-sixth to fifty-third place and Hartford from fortythird to fifty-fourth. Omaha increased from 30,000 to 139,000 population, and Los Angeles, Cal., from 11,000 to 50,000. So far as the cities are concerned the census

of the United States for 1900 is practically complete and shows few of the changes that marked the census of ten years ago. The six chief cities of the country, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore remain in exactly the same position as ten years ago, something unprecedented in the history of the country. Two cities, Cleveland and Buffalo, have, by the operation of like causes the development of railroad business in connection with the Lake trade-gained some in position: instead of being ninth and tenth among American cities respectively they are now seventh and eighth, and the two cities which exchanged places with them. San Francisco and Cincinnati, occupy ninth and tenth places respectively. Among the ten citles of the United States which were at the head of the list ten years ago, there is not one which has fallen out of that place.

For eleventh and twelfth places Pittsburg and New Orleans have moved, Pittsburg one point up and New Orleans one point down. The thirteenth place, occupied by Washington ten years ago, is now taken by Detroit, the fourteenth by Milwaukee and the fifteenth by Washington. Louisville has moved a point up, from nineteenth to eighteenth place, and Jersey City, possibly through its proximity to New York, has moved up also. Minneapolis and St. Paul have moved down to make way for them.

An illustration of the evenness in the growth f population during the past ten years is given by Rochester and St. Paul, two cities in different parts of the country which have little in common, but share the general growth and prosperity of the country at this time. Ten years ago, Rochester had a population of 133,086 and St. Paul had 133,156. After ten years, Rochester now has 162,435 and St. Paul 162.632. The increase of population in the two cities has practically been the same; but between 1880 and 1890 Rochester gained 47,000 and St. Paul 92,000.

A NOISELESS RING GAME. A Game to Be Played With the Rubber Rings

of Preserve Jars. The small rubber rings that are used in every household with which to seal preserve jars may be made the means of much amusement when a lively game is desired for the amusement of friends. First obtain a smooth head of a flour or sugar barrel, and see that the pieces are all fastened together, forming a circular board, or any smooth board about a square foot in size

fastened together, forming a circular board, or any smooth board about a square foot in size will serve the purpose.

Procure ten coat hooks of medium size and secure them into the board, and mark above each hook its number, ranging from No. 1 to No. 10. A hole may be made in the upper end of the board, or a screw eye inserted by which to hang it upon a nall in the wall.

No 10 is sort of a "bullseye," and each player having three of the rubber rings, takes turns in throwing them from a position about ten feet away, endeavoring to "hook" as many on the board as possible. A score is kert of the points gained by each player, the one first getting 100 points being the winner. However, exactly 100 points must be made. For instance, if a player has 99 he has to work for "Hook No. 1," as any other hook would earry him over the mark. This difficulty adds to the interest No. i," as any other book would carry him over the mark. This difficulty adds to the interest of the game. An advantage of the game is that no noise is made nor damage done by the rings, and it may be improvised by any boy or girl.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest No immediate Scotch whiskey drought need be feared in spite of recent disturbances in the industry There are 104,636,404 gallons now ripening in bond in Scotland, an increase of more than 70 per cent over the amount held five years ago.

Berlin's highest building, apart from the churches, is the 318 foot high chimney of the electric elevated road power-house. Only two church steeples surpass it, that of the new cathedral, 330 feet, and that of the Kalser Wilhelm Memorial Church, 340 feet.

Uruguay's population, according to the census taken March 1, is about 900,000. For the whole of the republic, except Montevideo, the official return are: Uruguayans, 509,165; foreigners, 90,199, and 6 per cent. added for possible emissions, making 647,313. The present estimate for Montevideo is 252,718. A collection of the autograph correspondence t

tween John Ruskin and Mr. Rawdon Brown, who for many years was British Consul at Venice, has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck. The correspondence covers a period of over fifty years, including the time when Ruskin was prosecuting his art studies in Italy. Hans Richter will conduct four of the Bayreuth

performances of "Parsifal" next year, according to the London Daily Chronicle. He has never yet conducted the opera. On the other hand the Berlin newspapers state that Frau Cosima Wagner has made arrange-ments with Herr Muck of the Berlin Opera House to conduct all of the seven "Parsifal" performances. London's Lord Mayor has received over \$7,500,000

in public subscriptions in the nine months of his ten-ure of office. The contributions are: for the Transvaal War fund. \$5,000,000; for the South African refugees, \$550,000; for the City of London Imperial Volunteers, \$585,000; for the Indian Famine fund, \$1,790,000 and for the Ottawa Fire fund, \$270,000. A Swiss genius has invented a pith cloak weightne about one pound which will bold up a fully equipped

soldier on the surface of the water. Successful ex-periments were made recently on the Lake of Zurich. The clock is provided with waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried as well as blue votes were cast at an average cost of \$2 cents per vote for legitimate expenses; in the English counties the cost was \$1.22 and in the boroughs 60 cents. Each Welsh vote cost \$1.06 to cast; in Scotland the cost was \$1.34 in the counties and 89 cents in the boroughs

and in Ireland 79 cents in the countles and 51 cents

in the boroughs. There were 1,181 candidates for 670 seats in the House of Commons. Rejane, the actress, is trying to protect her name against the aggression of a dressmaking establishment hat calls itself "Mme. Rejane." She has written to the newspapers and may take the matter into the courts The question of proprietorship will be a puzzling one, for though none of the dressmaking partners has a name at all like Rejane, the actress herself, also assumed the name, as she was legally Gabrielle Reju before she became Mme. Porel.

Parts has been running to see a new planoforte prodigy, a Spanish baby of \$1, years, named Pepito Rodriguez Ariola, who, though his hand can stretch over only five notes, repeats pieces that he hears and improvises besides. As he cannot strike a chord he plays the notes instead quickly one after the other. He began to play a year ago and has been inspected recently by the Psychological Congress at the Exposition, which finds that apart from his music he is a perfectly normal infant. Of course he cannot

Mr. Arthur James Balfour is looked upon as Lord Salisbury's successor in the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, but his appointment will be deferred till the dissolution of Parliament, as otherwise be would have to resign his seat and seek a reflection on would have to resign his seat and sees a reciection on a ceepting an office from the Crown. The Chique Ports people will not regret the Marquis of Salisbury. as he has very rarely visited Walmer Casile, the Lord Warden's official residence. They expect that Mr. Ballour will stay there most of the time, as excellent golf links are ress at hand.